



Norwich Bulletin
and Courier

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The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average 4,412

1905, average 5,920

March 6 **9,350**

STREAM POLLUTION.

The question of stream pollution and the necessity of checking it is by no means a new one. It has been recognized for a long time that with the growth of cities and the increasing care of the sewage is increasing and this is equally true of those cities which depend upon rivers for the carrying off of the refuse as of those communities which have to provide other methods of disposal. The pollution of streams is a matter which has been given consideration by the state board of health and while it finds that the conditions in the larger streams are not so bad as those in the smaller ones, since the former are able to keep down unhealthy conditions because of the volume of water, the situation is such that steps should be taken to bring about an improvement.

That being the case it is a question where early thought and action upon such a matter is going to permit of an easier and better handling thereof, and whether the devices upon a city or corporations, for the state board finds that factories, mills and dyeplants are large contributors to the existing conditions, the financial side of such a problem cannot be overlooked. It is easy to understand that fishing and the pleasure of the water, the situation is such that steps should be taken to bring about an improvement.

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MEXICO.

Conditions in Mexico have gone from bad to worse. That republic has been drifting for many months into a state of affairs which only made its extrication all the more difficult. From the government which was maintained by Diaz and Madero, or even that of Huerta it has steadily declined into today chaos exists and those who are attempting to act as the country's leaders are displaying their inability to accomplish anything in the way of establishing a stable government or pacifying the country. The situation has gotten to the point where the present government is a mere puppet, and it is utterly impossible to secure any concerted action.

Naturally the country awaits developments with interest and it is perfectly apparent that the authorities at Washington are giving the situation serious thought. Whether the suggestion that a number of the powers combine for the relief of the conditions in Mexico City results in the establishment of a new policy is likely to depend upon early developments, but should such a plan be adopted the wisdom of confining it to the countries of the western hemisphere cannot be overlooked.

ELIMINATING POLES.

Few are the cities which are not confronted at some time with the problem of poles in the main thoroughfares. It might be for the relief of the congested conditions or it might be solely for the purpose of improving the appearance of the streets, but in either case the need of keeping them to the minimum has appealed to every community.

Putting the wires in conduits underground has brought much relief from the great network of overhead wires which used to fill the streets but such is not possible with the wires of the trolley systems. Not long ago the suggestion was presented in a Massachusetts city that trolley poles be done away with, especially where there are narrow streets and sidewalks, by attaching the supporting guy wires for

the trolley line to the buildings on either side of the street.

That plan has been actually put in operation in the city of Boston for the relief of the congestion of traffic in Washington street. Concerning it the Boston Herald says: "The streets are actually rendered wider, not only in the few inches measured by the diameter of the pole, but rather in the sense of obstruction which is lifted. After a light snow if you will notice the footprints about a pole, you will see that a considerable margin of sidewalk space is disused, just as every 'bad place' in the pavement throws out of use so much of the surrounding area of road surface."

Boston presents the results of actually putting the plan into operation and there is no question but what it furnishes an admirable example for other cities which are bothered with similar problems.

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

From the efforts which have been made for and against it has been evident for some time that one of the important contests to come before the present session of the general assembly was going to center about the question of suffrage for women. Both sides have had their hearings in which they set forth the merits of their contentions and a report from the committee is expected this week and much may depend thereon.

It is not within the power of the legislature to grant the right to vote to women. Such must be obtained through a constitutional amendment sanctioned by the voters of the state. What the legislature can do is that it is being asked to do is to take the preliminary steps which will in time bring the question of woman's suffrage to a test before the electors. Whatever may be the conviction of the legislature upon the merits of such right he is being asked now to grant the referendum.

That the movement has displayed growth is undeniable. Connecticut has previously turned a cold shoulder to the idea, but other states which did likewise have experienced a change of heart and Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee and West Virginia are among the recent states where the legislatures have taken action necessary to send the question before the people. This is what is being sought in Connecticut. It then rests with the voters to say whether it is advisable for the interest of the state that the constitution should be amended.

DARDANELLES AND BOSPHORUS.

While it may be counting chickens before they are hatched, since the allies are yet some distance from the capture of the Dardanelles and Constantinople, the activity among the Balkan states because of the threatened change in control of that important point is not surprising. It concerns the important outlet to the Black sea in which a number of countries are interested and it threatens the breaking up of Turkey again in which each would like to participate.

Russia is vitally concerned in the forcing of the straits while it is equally important to Rumania, but naturally all the countries are interested as to which will be the successor to Turkey. And this raises the question as to whether that waterway will in the future be under the control of any one nation. For a long period Great Britain and France opposed Russia's effort to wrest it from Turkey and it is apparent that Russian control might be more satisfactory under certain conditions than that of Turkey. Thus little permanent good might be obtained simply through a change from absolute control of one nation to that of another.

Great Britain has expressed its desire to see Russia obtain its desired outlet yet Sir Edward Grey has declared that the control in case of victory by the allied fleet would be decided after the war. Such may indicate the disposition to make that watery neutral ground, in which all nations will have rights, but none absolute control and despite experiences with a "scrap of paper" it would appear to be a sensible solution.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

England may expect the end of the war by fall but there must be a down fall first.

The president's representative in Mexico is keeping up to the record established by John Lind.

From the assaults that are being made upon Turkey that country must have sort of a last-of-November feeling.

The action of many of the star players would indicate that they are trying to turn baseball into a hurling contest.

The man on the corner says: The hardest thing to quiet when it wishes to be heard is the voice of conscience.

It begins to look as if Carranza would have to replace his present commander in Mexico City with General Weobegone.

The preference for "former congressman" to "ex-congressman" may be due to a desire to keep out of the hyphenated class.

Of course crews of those armored English merchant vessels hunting the submarines will have a new line of fish stories to tell.

The bombardment of the Dardanelles as conducted by the allies fails fair to have a most important effect upon the termination of the war.

More signs of mutiny. The leader of the feminine brigade of the army at Arrangedon is rebelling at the thoughts of the American Legion.

Even though crushed, the report that the "destroyed" Russian army is again advancing indicates that like truth it has the ability to rise again.

The report that Oregon planted fifty miles of roses in one day again reminds us of what an excellent thing a rose garden would be in Mohegan park.

To the surprise and distress of Turkey the fleet of the allies is making its way through what has been supposed to correspond to the eye of a needle.

With five infants abandoned to the mercies of the town the selectmen's plea that there is a crying need for a home for foundlings can be thoroughly appreciated.

A SOLDIER IN THE RANKS

Alike through the broad boulevards and the squalid courts and byways the bugles sounded their hymn of war. "To the colors!" "Arm!" they sang, in brazen tones, and the reserve-shoppers, clerks, peasant-pros and gentlemen now equal, dropped their accustomed tasks and pleasures and responded.

The grim battalions filled their ranks and marched away under the pleasant summer sun in all the pomp and panoply of martial splendor. Those who watched them go with a stifled sigh and a bravely smiling "For the Fatherland!" turned back with no less heroic hearts to the tasks that lay behind them, and to the long agony of waiting, waiting, despairing.

It was in this wise that young Adolph Richter had shouldered his rifle and hurried away, after a hasty "arting kiss from his blue-eyed Elsa, and a waving of tiny, sticky hands from little Wilhelm who had been hanging certainly, but then there was the greeting of comrades and the excitement of the preparation for the march, and greatest of all, the prelude moment when the "mid Emperor himself had walked along the rigid, motionless ranks, and, in an instant, long to be remembered, had looked straight into Adolph's adoring eyes. So he marched away, on the whole quite cheerfully, with the resolution to bear himself bravely in the stirring days to come.

But to poor Elsa the days were long and blank and dreary indeed. She went dully about the accustomed tasks, comforting as best she might her little son who wandered about in disconsolate, and begged for his father. Sometimes, when her simple duties were done, and the little house was swept, she would take him to the hand and lead him down to the newspaper offices, where she would stand for hours in the crowd of other like horses waiting for some scrap of news from the front. They were most women in that crowd—only a few old men and boys, the others were all at the front.

It was little of news that they got—only a vague, guarded hint, now and then, of a great battle, or an advance—never news of a retreat. It told them little, but the crowd hung about, day after day, night after night, waiting, waiting.

Then came a new and terrible distraction. The wounded began to come back—pale, haggard men in faded uniforms unshaven, bandaged, with the weary eyes of those who had looked into the face of death. She watched them day after day, eagerly scrutinizing the faces, wondering what she might find there, trembling between that and the terrible alternative of the black-bordered, closely printed papers that told the ever-increasing roll of slain.

Then she grew dull, apathetic, as the slow days dragged themselves away, and no news came. In the house to the right, a neighbor, who hovered above a bed of suffering—in the house to the left there was darkness and mourning. Only for her nothing.

One gray dawn the thunder of heavy wheels roused her from uneasy sleep. She hurried to the window. Wearied horses stumbled over the uneven stones, the huge guns rattled behind them, drooping soldiers plodded on either side. Windows were thrown open and eager heads thrust forth, to be withdrawn at sight of the sullen, downcast faces. The retreat had begun.

All through the gloomy day it lasted—the never-ceasing procession of weary, battered troops. Then, as the twilight faded into dark, sounded the faint, far-off roar of guns in action.

The rain began to fall, gently at first, then faster, and through the blackness the roar of the guns drew nearer, sounding above the sharper, irregular clatter of musketry. In the street below confusion grew—the shouts of officers, the shrilling of bugles, the clatter of hoofs.

Shells began to scream over the town. Elsa, leaning horror-stricken from her window, saw one strike a house across the street, and crash, blood in an instant, ruin. Despite the heavy rain, flames burst out and cast their weird, flickering light over the pandemonium below.

At the corner of the street where she could see hasty preparations for a stand. A barricade of carts, paving stones and furniture dragged from the houses was hurriedly thrown up. Behind it crouched a dark mass of men, huddled together, silent, while the roar of battle drew always nearer.

Shuddering, she pressed her shrieking child closer to her breast and stumbled down the stairs to the darkness, where she lay down, and crouched there, trembling, her apron thrown over her head to shut out the hell of sound.

She had fainted, for when she awoke to a sense of her surroundings the street was quiet and the dark had turned to dawn. Painful, she looked out, and, finding herself, then, laying the sleeping child carefully down, she staggered to her feet.

Occated in her little parlor was a soldier, disheveled, haggard, yet smiling. She heard him say to an orderly, standing at attention, "Report to the general, our out strategem has met with brilliant success. The loss has been trifling." Then as the soldier, saluting, left the room, he called to his servant, "Carl, get me some breakfast!" And lighting a cigarette he stretched himself wearily, smiling at the smoke wreaths, without noticing her.

She stumbled to the door. In the chill dawn she glimpsed the soldier, the man who had been the stiff, grotesque attitudes of sudden death. Tottering walls, smoldering timbers—everywhere ruin, confusion, death.

On the doorstep lay a figure, sprawled at her very feet, that, even as she saw it, twitched in the last throes of agony. She stepped forward, horror-stricken eyes traced, the well-remembered features, stiffened into cold repose. With a low, wailing cry she fell across the body—"The Argonaut."

OTHER VIEW POINTS

The state has been planting trees wherever it builds a new road and when it awarded the first contract in this city under consolidation it was for the purpose of planting trees to be set out on East street. It has been made a custom to have a new tree set out wherever another has been cut down and the plan is to be commended. It should be continued and every possible effort made to restore the beauty that once featured our highways and the only be done by planting trees and then seeing that they are properly cared for.—New Britain Herald.

The telegram offers a suggestion for making the city streets more decent cover for milk bottles. The present paper caps in general use upon milk bottles attain the climax of unfitness. They are so badly made that they are splashing the milk, they cannot be replaced with satisfactory results, and they are worse than useless when it comes to the milk from the city and contamination. The washed, combed and carried cows, the sanitary dairy, the white clad attendants, and the Pasteur out are all turned to a joke by a bothersome little bit of dirty cardboard stuck into the top of the milk bottle.—Bridgeport Telegram.

Bridgeport has been among the cities to encourage children to save the pennies and nickels that are ordinarily spent on candy or other luxuries. Owning a piggy bank is now a thing of work that devolved upon the teachers, the system has been temporarily discontinued here. The educational advantage of this system of inculcating a spirit of thrift before habits of extravagance have become rooted is far-reaching. By discouraging self-indulgence it tends not only toward greater

HIVES ON NECK ITCHED AND BURNED

Unightly. Spread to Top of Head. Caused Hair to Fall Out in Comb. Kept Awake at Night. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.



105 Village St., Medway, Mass.—"My sister's hives began with intense itching under the skin all around her neck and way up on her head so that she had to keep her hair loosely braided. The breaking out was unsightly and the itching on her neck was so bad she could not keep her hands away from it. Perhaps that is why it spread way up to the top of her head and caused her hair to fall out in comb. It also kept her awake at night. Fire red spots broke out later than the itching, and the itching and burning were intense."

"After about two weeks suffering she commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Relief from the burning and itching came very soon and after two weeks from that time she was entirely cured." (Signed) Mrs. F. A. Stackpole, August 5, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mail

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material prosperity, but toward better moral and physical standards.—Bridgeport Standard.

Quite a few fool bills have found their way into the general assembly, but none of them have anything on the bill providing a fine of \$100 for the offense of keeping pupils after school hours. This would be hard on the teachers as they are only performing an extra work for the pupils' benefit.—New Britain Record.

There are only three cities in the state that depend upon anything but natural methods for the carrying away of sewage. Meriden, New Britain and Danbury have sewage disposal beds which reduce the sludge to an excellent fertilizer and satisfactorily filter the water. All the other cities turn their sewage into rivers or into the sea, and help create a condition which is an offense against the health of the state.—Meriden Journal.

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

Sancta Sophia—The wonderful beauties and the rich history of Sancta Sophia, which is to the Greek church what the site of the Temple and the Dome is to the Jew, and except for its possession by a strange religion, what St. Peter's is to the Catholic, is described in a statement prepared by the National Geographic Society. It is of peculiar interest at this time because the repositioning of Sancta Sophia represents the goal of Russia's ambitions during several centuries. Whether the present war will result in the restoration of this great edifice to the religion which built it is one of the questions that the church world everywhere is asking.

Christianity has been productive of many wonderful places of worship, of temples richer in treasure and more beautiful in workmanship than those which have given birth to any other religion. Byzantine and Gothic architecture received their highest expression in sacred building, so much so in the case of Gothic that the mind confuses that architectural type with pictures of the wonderful cathedrals of France and Germany. Christian temples are among the most wonderful architectural accomplishments of all times, and by far away their most resplendent example is that of Sancta Sophia, the oldest, the most magnificent, the most costly, and the most interesting of all Christian churches.

"Sancta Sophia is become an inspiration to all Greek Orthodox belief, who are fighting in the present battles of Europe. As such, it is a mother-church for all the Catholic world, so Sancta Sophia is the mother church of all of Greek faith. One is reminded of the East, the East, the other of the West, and both are the grandest examples of architectural achievement in the world. Both are churches that cost almost fabulous sums in the building, and Sancta Sophia cost almost twice as much as St. Peter's, or more than any other since history began for the Christian world.

It is estimated that Sancta Sophia, including the value of ground, material, labor, ornaments and church utensils, cost about \$4,000,000, while the common estimate of the cost of St. Peter's is \$1,000,000. The present splendor of the Eternal City, is placed at \$48,000,000. No other temple has ever approached Sancta Sophia in the variety and preciousness of its marbles and in its prodigious employment of silver, gold, and precious stones.

The first church constructed upon the site of Sancta Sophia was built at the direction of the first Christian Emperor, Constantine, in 325. Work was completed in the year 404. The venerable cathedral was begun by Justinian in 532. Ten thousand workmen were employed until its completion, and the wealth of the whole empire was put to the severest test to furnish the steady golden stream which flowed and flowed for the carrying out of the idea. Schools were stopped, it is said, that the salaries of the teachers might be diverted to Sancta Sophia. The great work was finished in the marvelous short time of ten years, others are positive, even that it was ready in six years. How ever, the fact is that it required 150 years to build St. Peter's at Rome; 35 years to build St. Paul's in London; 500 years to build the Milan Cathedral; and 615 years to build the Cathedral of Cologne. There are millions of Greek Orthodox who are looking confidently toward the day when Sancta Sophia will again be the principal cathedral of their worship.

A bewildering wealth of legends cluster around the old cathedral, and defaced and mutilated as a Turkish mosque, and these legends throw a veil of the supernatural around it. One legend which the Greeks like to remember, is that of the bishop who was celebrating mass as the wild Turkish horde under Mohammed II, conqueror of Constantinople, broke in to the church, and who escaped their fanatic wrath by walking into a niche made by the opening of a wall which had closed behind him. This priest is waiting in the wall for the day when Sancta Sophia once more comes under Christian power, when he will leave his place of refuge and continue, in celebration of the end of Turkish rule, the service in which he was interrupted 500 years before."

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Other Fine Film Also.—Friday, "THE LURE," Big Feature.

LEGAL NOTICES

ATTENTION!

SIDEWALKS

OFFICE OF THE
STREET COMMISSIONER.

Norwich, Dec. 2, 1914.

The ordinances of the City of Norwich provide that the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, private corporation, or any person having care of any building or lot of land, bordering on any street, square, or public place within the City, where there is a sidewalk graded, or graded and paved, shall cause to be removed therefrom any and all snow, sleet and ice within three hours after the same shall have fallen, been deposited or found, or within three hours after sunrise when the same shall have fallen in the night the City Attorney, or his deputy, or any other person authorized by him, may enter upon the sidewalk, or any part thereof, adjoining any building or lot of land, or any street, square or public place shall be covered with ice, sleet or snow, and the duty of the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants, private corporation, or any person having the care of such building, lot of land, or street, square or public place, shall be to remove the same within the time specified, or covering the same with sand or some other suitable substance.

The failure to do so for two hours during the daytime exposes the party in default to the penalty provided by the ordinances.

The ordinances also provide that in case of violation of any of the foregoing provisions, or refusal to comply with them, the party violating them or not complying with them shall pay a penalty of five dollars for every four hours of non-compliance, or any part thereof, after notice from any policeman of the city.

The ordinances also make it the duty of the Street Commissioner to collect all penalties incurred under the foregoing provisions, and if they are not paid to him on demand, to report to the City Attorney, who shall prosecute the party offending.

ERROLL C. LILLIBRIDGE,
Street Commissioner.

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NOTICE

To the Taxpayers of the Town of Ledyard:

All persons liable to pay taxes in the Town of Ledyard, State of Connecticut, are hereby notified that the town clerk has received from the State a warrant to levy and collect a tax of 16 mills on the dollar on list of 1914, due and payable on or before the 1st day of April, 1915, and a warrant to levy and collect all personal taxes due in Ledyard, April 1, 1915, and a warrant to levy and collect the sum of \$2 as his personal tax.

In compliance with this notice made as directed by the laws of this State, and for the purpose of collecting the same, I, the undersigned, I shall be at Brown's store, Gates Ferry, Monday, April 5th, 1915, from 10 to 12 o'clock, and at John M. Gray's store from 2 to 3 p. m.; also, at the home of John W. Finegan, from 4 to 6 p. m., and at the home of Mr. Everett Gallup, from 7 to 9 p. m., and at the rate of 9 per cent. will be added from the time these taxes be delinquent.

Dated at Ledyard, Conn., March 6, 1915.

EVERETT GALLUP,
Collector.

Heat Your House With Gas By Using a Gasteam Radiator

Each radiator is a steam heater in itself, and is safe, healthy and economical. There is no coal to carry in and no ashes to carry out, and it does away with an endless amount of dust and dirt.

It maintains an even temperature and the gas flow is shut off automatically when the desired steam pressure is reached, thereby preventing waste of gas.

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The City of Norwich Gas and Electrical Dep't.
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